THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 11, 1884.

Rigina of Maine The more we reflect upon the subject, the more thoroughly are we convinced that in the exuberance of his joy over the results of the elections on Monday in his own tate Mr. Blains fired a gun that will be heard round the world of States which are next November to decide whether he shall or shall not be President of the United States. His "magnetism" is largely due to neneed by his surroundings of the self to his company and sympathizing with the feelings of those in his presence. Note that he made his speech, and his friends or elf sent off his prohibitory telegram, or his anti-prohibitory telegram (call it which you will), on the evening of the day of election, just as soon as he could possibly have known that the Republican ma-

as follows:
Augusta, September 8.—The Republicans of Augusta held a jubilec to-night over the result of the election. Mr. Blaine made a speech. Mr. Blaine said that the issue on the temperance amendment to the Constitution had been very properly separated from the political contest in the State. "For myself," he said, "I decided not to vote at all on the question. I took this position because I am chosen by the Republican party as the representative of national issues, and by no act of mine shall any issues, and by no act of mine shall any question be obtruded into the national campaign which belongs properly to the domain of State politics. If there be any question that belongs solely to the police power of the State it is the control of the liquor traffic." Now be it known to all concerned that

him in boasting of the result. On Monday

the Maine elections took place. On Mon-

day Mr. BLAINS "spoke out in meeting"

follows:

though Mr. BLAINE may think so, yet the forty thousand German votes in that city) do not by any means admit that under the police power of a State the Legislature of nat State has the right absolutely to forbid of the country do not tend to the same fina the manufacture of intoxicating liquors or their sale as beverages. The utmost they concede is that the State has the right to make the sellers of such beverages pay a icense tax and to require them to keep orderly and well-governed houses. "If there be any question that belongs solely to the police power of the State," says Mr. BLAINE, "It is the control of the Figuer traffic." If that question belongs solely to the police power of the State, pobody can deny the right of a State in the exercise of that power to prohibit the manufacture of intoxicating liquors and their sale as beverages. But Mr. Blans has not a single doubt on the question of the right of State in the exercise of its police power to "central the liquor traffic." He employs the very terms of the Probibitionists control the liquor traffic."

Mr. PLANE belittles the prohibition issue. It properly belongs, says he, to the domain of State polities. Why, then, should there be a Prehibition candidate for President of the United States? Will the Probibitionists be any better pleased with Mr. BLAINE's little speech than the anti-liquor-law men of Illinois, Obio, Kansas, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Michigan? But mark the illogical reasoning of Mr.

BLAINE. He delares that the prohibition question is a local issue; that if there be any question that "belongs solely to the police power of the State," it is the control of the liquor traffic, and then turns round and declares that because it was a local issue he determined not to vote at all on the question. This is the very reason why he ought to have voted upon that question. This is the very reason why he ought to have exercised his right to vote. to have exercised his right to vote.

If the people of no other State were concerned in the matter, why did he not tell them so by his vote? Why decirre, "It is none of your business how I vote upon this purely local issue," and then illegically add, "Therefore I will not be not stated and the standard of the don, James H. Pittsburgh—although he had positively decirred—its a most deserved mark of respect coincidents in the Union. On the questions of the day, barring the tariff, where all the Pennsylvanians are wrong, Judge Hopkins is a man of stordy and enlightened conviction. He is also a most hard-working and rote at all." He abdicated his right: ovote for or against prohibition, not because it was a national issue, but because it was not a national issue! He refused to vote in Maine either the one way or the other bethe hundreds of thousands of prohibitionists who last year voted in Ohio for a prohibitory liquor law?

The Fourth District. There are two opinions among the Demdiency of nominating a Democratic candidate for Congress in that district. The disenssion in the Convention of Tuesday last in Petersburg made that fact clear. Therecause the Republicans to agree to support PRADT, it would be the presence in the field of a free ballot and a fair count.

But a candidate, all that we can do after candidate except in name. Wi

A Probibition mass-meeting was held in Baltimore on Tuesday evening, at which one of the speakers spoke of Mr. BLAINR very disrespectfully. It was the Rev. Mr. Noonan, who is a member of the Prohibion National Executive Committee. Sr. Jons is Mr. Moonan's candidate. The reverend gentleman closed his speech as

"The Democratic party has had its head off for twenty-five years, and yet manages to hobble along. It will have to watch James G. Blaine very closely, or he will hobble into the White House. The Republican party is nothing but a galvanized corpec. If they are turned out this year they are lost. The cohesive power of plunder is all thus horps them together. More soap' is the cry now. It should be 'more sait' Since Mr. Blaine made his record yesterday, he needs more sait than ever. I said when I heard of his vote: 'What will Daddy Dow asy now?' After his cowardee in his vote on probibition, the Probibitionlist who votes for him does not deserve the name. He is a moral cowned. Instead of being called 'The Plumed Knight,' he should be dubbed 'Prince of Political Tricksters.' The Republicans have not the courage to face this question.

theory of the Blank organs, recentle the Dude and the Phorisee are indigenous to the East-the section of the country in which college professors most do congregate. The idea of those organs, based, it ems, upon rather cursory examination, d influenced perhaps by prejudice, was that these two specimens of the genus home were evolved from an effete culture by th action of an atmosphere surcharged with the volatilized essence of Greek roots, French verbs, Latin exercises, and the one ness of the thingness of trancendentalism They held that owing to a certain magnet ism that pervaded the atmosphere of the West. Dudes and Pharisees could not spring up in that section, and that any effort to transplant them would be attende with fatal results. Nevertheless, sporadic cases of Dudism and Pharisceism were noted in the West as far back as July. This set the correspondents and news paper men generally to investigating, and the results of their labors are calculated to prove most mortifying to the papers that professed to be authority on this point. The inquisitive

scribes not only discovered that the Dude and the Pharisee do flourish in the robust West, but that there is a marked absence of the peculiar magnetism alluded to b the Tribune and its disciples. Further, they have proved conclusively that th Dude and Pharisce are not evolved as those organs claim, but, on the contrary, ere the product of an appreciation of common honesty, and under the law of natural selection gravitate towards reform. It is true that the evolution of the Dude and the Pharisec has been marked by less poise in the West than it has been in the East, but the fully-developed specimens are none the less vigorous. Even Himois gives evidence which is subversive of the effete culture and magnetic theory. In July a lot of Dudes and Phartjority in Maine was large enough to justify sees were evolved in Chicago, who got to gether and formed a provisional commit tee, with the understanding that nothing was to be done until the canyass was fairly opened. A few evenings ago they had another meeting, and a permanent organi zation was effected. No attempt was made to find out the exact number of the species in the city, but the conversation indicates that the number was pretty large; and reports were read demonstrating that their evolution was not a freak of Chicago culture. The process was, it was stated, going on rapidly in the rural districts and vil lages-one village showing, out of a total vote of four hundred, twentyfive setive, hearty specimens. The plan of organization and programme of work adopted at the Chicago meetin are similar to the plans of organization and programmes of work that obtain in the East-a fact which regatives in advance th claim that may be made by those who are wedded to the effete culture and magneti

> čevelopment. The Next Elections.

theory that the species in the two section

Georgia will lead off in October. O the first Wednesday will take place the State election. It will result as favorably to the Democrats as did the recent election in Maine and Vermont to the Republicans. Will anybody claim a result which was expected confidently, not to say known beforehand, as a cerain indication of the election of CLEVE-TAND? The Democrats carried Arkansas last week by a sweeping majority. The same week the Republicans carried Vermont by a sweeping majority. Nobody expected Arkansas to vote the Republican ticket or Vermont to vote the Democratic ticket. So as to Mame. The most sanguine of Democrats never expected the Demorrats to carry that State, though, no that it might do better than it did for the Democracy.

Ohio votes, there will have been no election held this year which either party will have a right to point to as foreshadowing the success of its candidate for President we bragged none over the falling off in the Republican majority in Vermont. On the by the result in Maine. But on the 14th of October the presidential election will be decided if the Democrats carry Ohio, whilst if the Republicans carry it the fight will still go on to spite of the boom that a large majority there would give to BLAINE.

The nomination of the Hon. James H.

That is a well-deserved compliment to a sound Democrat. But it is entirely neucause it was nobody's business outside of | tralized by a slur upon Mr. RANDALL in the Maine whether he voted the one way or the same issue of the Courier-Journal. Mr. other! Will that sort of reasoning satisfy | WATTERSON lands Mr. HOPEINS, who is a devoted friend and supporter of Mr. Ranpall, and in the same breath pronounce-Mr. RANDALL, who holds exactly the same opinions as Mr. Hopkins, a "traitor." Wattenson's folly caused the defeat of HANCOCK in 1880, and if it does not cause ocrats of the Fourth district as to the expe- the defeat of CLEVELAND in 1884 it will not be his fault.

Butler's Prediction.

In a speech which he made on Tuesday fore, the postponement of the decision at Lincoln, Neb., to the Anti-Monopoly of the question until October 7th was no and Greenback State Conventions, comdoubt a wise act. As at present advised, bined, General BUTLER said the Anti-Mowe edhere to the opinion hereto- nopolists need not fear fusion, as CLEVElore expressed in these columns LAND would win if he carried New York, Duke of Buceleuch, consisting of a bronze that the Democratic party will gain more
by refusing to nominate a candidate than
by nominating one. If anything could

LAND would win if he carried New York,
and lose if he did not. He said that he
(Betler) could not be elected, as Cleveby nominating one. If anything could

LAND would win if he carried New York,
and lose if he did not. He said that he
(Prince-Street Gardens at Edinburgh, on a
site which has been granted by the authorities of the town. The statue will be the South, which he (BUTLER) would have with

BUILER knows of course that he is no candidate except in name. When he says the election will be to bewall his defeat. be could carry the South, he means, we If we decline to neminate a candidate, we suppose, that he could take the negro vote shall have the pleasure of crowing over | away from Blaine if he had a fair chance; the result, as we shall have no occasion to | for it is hardly to be assumed that Bernen | Popo, and elsewhere. Whather Mesouplick Barry or Barry lick Mossup." is such a fool as to flatter himself that any southern man would vote for him.

> "It should be remembered that in 1873, "It should be remembered that in 1876, when Tilden carried the country, the Republican majority in Maine in September was nearly lifteen thousand, though the Democratic party made a very vigorous canvass and sent to Maine some of their very best speakers. We made no effort in Maine this year nor did we in Vermont. In Arkansas a few days ago a State election was held at which the Democratic candidates received an overwhelming majority. No aftention has been poid to the returns, because it is of no more importance than the elections in Vermont and Maine. This presidential contest will be decided by the votes of the doubtful States."—Senator Jonas, of Louisiana.
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> That's the right view to take of Arkan-

That's the right view to take of Arkansas, Georgis, Vermont, and Maine.

If the Republican majority in Maine on Monday last answered all the charges that had been made against Mr. BLAINE, what shall be said of the answer (190,000 majority) that New York gave two years ago to the charges sgainst Mr. CLEVELAND?

key" to the negrors who wish to go to Congress. "You take the buzzard and I'll take the turkey," or " I'll take the turey and you may take the buzzard." is all the choice he offers to Samso. end a white man to Congress this time and a negro next time, or you may send a negro next time and we'll send a white man this time." And this same programme has been carried out for fourteen years in the Petersburg district.

BRIEF COMMENT.

The Chicago News says : "The BUTLER editors cat paste to make them stick to the ticket." And a sour dose they have of it,

Of course the Maine Republicans endorse BLAINE. They were so drunk they didn't know what they were doing.

BLAINE dodged the prohibition smendment, but the fun will be in seeing him try to dedge the slings and arrows of the

The cold wave advertised to reach her on Sunday had not arrived yesterday evening. The presumption is that it has been sunstruck.

"A Chicago reporter stabbed and killed man day before yesterday." The Chicago papers must have bloody items if their reporters have to resort to steeling to get "Secretary Coox is still of the opinion that an appropriation of \$190,000 for a pub-

He building does not authorize the spend-

ing of balf a million." It is evident that

Secretary Coon is not a "good" Republi

The State, in an article on the victims of encaothes scribendi, says "the victim of Cac, as it may be briefly called, is readily detected by one infallible sign—his asser-tion, sometimes modest and sometimes boistereus, of his intention to help the editor fill up." We would gently remind our ontemporary that this is natural. The fellow that is so anxious to help the editor is generally too full himself.

George Louis Palmella Busson du Mau-rier—that is all the name the Punch society artist lays claim to.

Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt as the alleged rich est man in the world must now yield to the Canton Lanker, Han Que, with \$1,400,000,-000 and a hankering for more.

Miss Anne Whitney, the sculptor of the Harrict Martineau statue in Boston, owns a farm of 175 acres, and pays close atten-tion to the practical details of agriculture. The family of Widow Elizabeth Ellis, of

Abbeville county, S. C., has just held a re-umon at her home, she had seventeen children, and her direct descendants— children, grandchildren, great-grandchil-dren, and great-great-grandchildren—now Judge Nathan Cleaves, who was Con-

gressman Reed's Democratic competitor in the First district of Maine, says there are thousands of fi-hermen now away from the State who, had they been at home, would have voted the Democratic ticket on Mon-Richard Howell, the champion profes

Richard Howell, the champion profes-sional bleyelist, was born at Wolverhamp-ton, England, twenty-one years ago, and is now six feet one and a half inches tall, and weighs 152 pounds. He holds the champion records at all distances from one to twenty-five miles. General De Peyster met with a serious sceident on Saturday. While riding through the woods near his country place at Tivoli, N. Y., he was thrown, striking on his side upon a stump. It is feared that his spine was injured. His ribs were badly bruised.

Henry M. Stapley, who is to belothe morrats to carry that State, though, no doubt many Democrats hoped, as did we, that it might do better than it did for the Democracy.

The lesson we would teach is that until the obscure Bohemian became famous.

Spirit of the State Press.

Suffolk Herall: Cleveland is now conidered a national necessity. Lynchburg News: He (Blaine) won't touch bottom in the great Northwest be-cause of his trickery and treachery in the East.

Norfolk Virginian: Mr. Blaine may think this is a good straddle; but it will not help him. It will turn from him many voles in the other States, both temperance and otherwise. He is a good dodger, but in this contest he will find that dodging will not pay. The American people will repu-

Fredericksburg Star: Governor Cleve-Frederickshulg Sur' Governor Care-land is accepted by the people because he has proven in every capacity in which his fellow-citizens have placed him to be an honest man and a faithful public servant. The people oppose Blaine because he has prestituted his public positions for private

Winchester Times: Cleveland's election, witchester Times: Crevening selection, therefore, while it cannot strictly be regarded as a party victory, will be the hope of much better things than a partisan tritmph. It would be the successful effort on the part of the whole people to overthrow and destroy the conspiracy which now threatens free institutions. It would be an insistance that this is a Government of the people, by the people, and for the people, and it would demand that public morality should form a requisite qualification for

Foreign Facts and Gossip.

The offer of 100,000 marks made some time ago to the University of Heidelberg, on condition that women should be allowed to study there, has been declined by the

The number of suicides in Saxony in 1872 was 687. Five years later the number was 1,114, and after five years more it had risen to 1,872. Last year the total was 2,004, the number of the male sex being 1,081, and of the female 923. The total for England in 1882 was 1,965.

The national Scotch memorial to the late work of Mr. Boehm.

On the west coast of Africa fourteen German firms from Hamburg are now represented by sixty factories. Several Bremen houses are also established along the coast. These trading settlements have been formed in Sierra Leone, Liberia, Akkra, Angra Pequona, Gaboon, Lagos, Cameroon, Grand Porpo, and elsowhere.

Summaries of nearly 500 returns from agriculturists in various parts of England show that the wheat crop of the present year is considerably above the average of inte years, and is better than the average of the last twenty years. Barley is just under the twenty years' average. The yield of outs will be a short one, and the hay crop has been ruined. has been ruined.

A diamond of enormous size was recently shipped from South Africa to England. Judges say it will cut to a perfect and ins-trious brilliant, and that it will weigh in drop shape, sbout 220 carats, or in lozenge-shape, briolette, about 300 carats. The weight of the Koh-i-noor is 106 carats, that of the Regent of France 136 carats, that of the Orloff, which was cut for weight, 195 carats.

The Internal Machinery.

Even when we go to sleep, the complica-ted apparatus of the inner man is continu-ally at work. Heart, lungs, liver, kidneys and all, keep at work from birth until death. How important is it that all these should be in perfect order! Let any of them run down, or let the blood become impoverished, and the result is divease and decay. But Brown's Iron Bitters is the sure restorative. Witness, for instance, the "Mr. Blaine has received a large number of telegrams congratulating him upon the result of Monday's election in Maine."

Mr. Blaine's friends are as grateful as the billity with great benefit."

ME. BCHURZ'S URBAT WORK.

A Milwaukee special of Tuesday to the New York Times says: Carl Schurz returned from La Crosse at 4 o'clock this afternoon. He was escrited to the residence of John P. McGregor, where he dined with a number of invited guests and then had a rest before the great Independent demonstration this evening. The meeting at La Crosse last night was a monster affair, and it is estimated that 10,000 people listened to Mr. Schurz's address. A special dispatch says: "His speech was received with great applause. In no recent presidential canvass tas such interest been taken, the Germans almost to a man flocking to Cleveland. There are also a great many Irish voters here, and nearly three fourths of the mare supporting the Democratic ticket. Mr. Schurz in his speech gave his teasons for not supporting the Democratic ticket. Mr. Schurz in his speech gave his leasons for not supporting Blaire, and urged the 1-dependents to cast their votes where honesty was the true motive. The population of Northwestern Wisconsin is composed principally of Germansand Norwegians, and they are belting the Republican candidates to a man. This has been wholly unlooked for by the Republicans, and unless something should turn the tide Wisconsin will give Cleveland 10,000 majority."

Mr. Schurz, in speaking about the matter to the Times's correspondent to-day, said he was never accorded a more flattering reception in his life than during his present visit to Wisconsin. The demonstration to-night at the West-Side Turner Hail was

he was nevel accorded a more interesting reception in his life than during his present visit to Wisconsin. The demonstration to-night at the West-Side Turner Hail was one of the most remarkable known in the political history of the West. The meeting was held under the anspices of the English-speaking Independents of Milwaukee. The doors of the hall were thrown open at 7 o'clock, and in half an hour 3,000 people had crowded in and taken seats. This was the capacity of the hall, and as soon as it was full admittance was refused. The streets for blocks around were so crowded that it was impossible to effect a passage through them. It is estimated that the crowd around the building numbered from 10,000 to 15,000. A stand was hastily constructed near the hall, and several good speakers mounted it and kept the vast as-

immediately in front of the speaker's plat-form. There were probably tive hundred or six hundred Democrats in the audience. The remainder were Independent Repub-licans—the very best membes of the Repub-lican party—who are just now strenu-ously opposing the election of Mr. Blaine. The audience was by all odds the most The audience was by all odds the most intelligent and discriminating that ever gathered in this part of the country to listen to a political address. The hall was gayly decerated. The national colors were gracefully draped on either side of the handsome stage. There was a great protusion of luxuriant tropical plants and blossoming flowers at the rear of the large translation was exempted by a hundred of the large translation was exempted by a hundred of the large translations are stated to the stage of the large translations. singe, which was occupied by a hundred or more distinguished citizens who had been invited to act as vice-presidents. At 7:15 o'ctock Clander's orchestra began playing o'ctock Clander's orchestra began playing a patriotic air. A few minutes after 8 o'ctock Mr. Schurz, escorted by half a dozen prominent ettizens of the State, entered the half and slowly made his way to the stage. As soon as he entered the audience respectfully rose to their feet, Cheer after cheer rent the air, and it was a quarter of an hour before quiet could be restored, so that the orater of the evening could be introduced. President John P. McGregor made a few happy remarks in introducing Mr. Schurz. He said it was doubtless well understood that the distinguished gentleman who was about to begin bis address had been invited to Milwaukee by the Independent Republicans who opposed the election to the presidency of James G. Elaine. This was a meeting of Republicans, not of Democrats, and in his estimation was the finest gathering he had ever been tortunate enough to preside over. He referred to the fact that years ago he and Mr. Scaurz were young an tagether in Mr. Scaurz were young years ago he and Mr. Schurz were young men together in Wisconsin, working with might and main for the success of the Re-publican party, and it was a melaneholy duty at this time for them to meet on a poduty at this time for them to meet on a political platform for the purpose of fighting the party they had so long worked for. His position, in a nutshell, was that he could not support the nominee of the party he loved, because that same nominee had been charged with accepting bribes and being guilty of other sets of official corruption. After the applause that this blunt speech brought out had subsided, Mr. Me-Gregor introduced Mr. Schurz.

The speaker Legan by asking the kind indulgence of the vest assemblage. He ca-

dulgence of the vest assemblage. He explained that he had addressed thousands of people at an open-air meeting the night before, and when he retired at midnight he was thoroughly exhausted. He was comwas thoroughly exhausted. It was the pelied at an early bour to take a long bus ride to catch an early train, and then, owing to washouts and a collision, was jostled around for a whole day in a railway caboose. The speaker then made a long explanation of the causes that led to the troubles. At his first meeting, he denounced the interruptions as a part of the tactics of the Republican mananounced the interruptions as a pirt of the tactics of the Republican managers of the present campaign. In the way of an introduction, he said that three of the men who took the most prominent part in the proceedings of the evening—Mr. Schurz, John P. McGregor, and H. Crocker—were delegates to the convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln. These three men were foremost in the movement that opposed the election of Mr. Blaine. It is a most significant fact," he said, "that the men who shouted for hon-st. Abe Lincoln were never heard to shout for honest. Jim Blane. It was my intention," he continued, "to deliver an address this evening different from any I have given this season. I have been fairly besteged since I made my address in German on Saturday night to repeat it in English this evening. Reluctantly, I have consented to do so." The spraker then launched forth, and for an hour or more spoke most eloquently on the subject of the Mulligan letters were discussed in a manner that made the Republicans present fairly wince. Mr. Schurz summed up his remarks, after reading the letters, by saying that they bore summed up his remarks, after reading the letters, by saying that they bore the most damning evidence that the man who held the second highest office in the United States had not only accepted but had asked for a share in an enterprise that mean nothing less than the bartering of an efficial position for valuable personal property. He put his political power in the market to trade on, and used his position as Speaker of the House of Representatives for purposes of political prostitution. Mr. Schurz then arraigned Blaine for lying to Congress and to the people to deceive them. Would those present, as citizens having the interest of their country at heart, place such a man where the voting population does not exwise returned. present, as citizens having the interest of their country at heart, place such a man in the highest position in the hind? His friends would say that these things were old. Were they not true? If they were new, they would be no less trae. If they were manufactured for the occasion. In any crse they would say they were either too new of too old. What if the people of Maine subsequently sent Blaine to the Senate? Did that render him less corrupt?

Mr. Schurz then read the clause from the reply to his speech, in which he was asked why he did not apply the same standard to Blaine which he would apply to himself.

mr. Schurz then read the clause from the reply to his speech, in which he was asked why he did not apply the same standard to Blaine which he would apply to himself. He would answer that he was not a president candidate, white Mr. Blaine was if he yes bad, did that make Mr. Blaine was if he yes bad, did that make Mr. Blaine was if he yes bad, did that make Mr. Blaine was if he yes bad, did that make Mr. Blaine was if he yes bad, did that make Mr. Blaine was if he yes bad, did that make Mr. Blaine was if he yes bad, did that make Mr. Blaine was life he yes bad, did that make Mr. Blaine was life he yes bad, did that make Mr. Blaine was life he yes bad, did that make Mr. Blaine was life he yes bad, did that make Mr. Blaine was life he yes bad, did that make Mr. Blaine was life he yes bad, did that make Mr. Blaine was life he was but if he denied that he ever received a Bourbon vote for the United States senatorship from Missouri, and this was the irrst lime he had ever heard that a charge like that had been made. He was surprised that charges were mentioned which were never made before. He denied having so little he had not been a German. His decision in the Pacific land-grant matter was not his own, but that of the Attorney-General, and could not, according to law, have been at determine the precise of the position of the patient of

et meances compelled him to aever his old political relations. Considering that he had actively taken part in all the battles of the Republican party, and had been beart and soul in them, it must be a great reason which impelled him to go against that party. It was not now a question of great public issues at stake. It had resolved itself into a question of honest Government. The question of personality was the prime principle of this campaign.

The address was listened to with close attention. The meeting closed without an interruption or a single response to the direct questions of Blaine's dishonesty put to the Blaine Republicans who were present.

A prominent Republican, speaking of the remarkable character of the recent demonstration, said to-day: "The effect of Schurz's appearance here is really beyond computation. The rank and file of the Schurz's appearance here is really beyond computation. The rank and file of the Germans appear to have gore over entire iato the arms of the Independent party. If that party had, as claimed, 2,500 members in this city last week, it is a low estimate to fix its membership to-day at 5,000. The instances of prominent German Republicans, who were former supporters of Blaine but have now come out for Cleveland, have become so numerous as to attract little attention. What was at first a wonder has become accepted as a matter of course. The conver-What was at first a wonder has become accepted as a matter of course. The conversion was fully as sudden as it was complete. Such a revolution was never before known in the State. Should the same effect follow Schurz's appearance in other parts of the State, it is admitted that the claim that Cleveland will carry the State is founded was a superscript. on fact."
In the morning Mr. Schurz will go to

the histories, art. Schurz will go to Sheboygan, where he will speak in German to-morrow evening. On Thursday be will return to Chicago, and will speak in that city during the latter part of the week.

SOME SCENES AT BLAINE'S HOME.

Votes Creuly Purchased-Men Too Drink to Walk or Talk Carried to the Ballot-Box-Dirty Work Done by Federal Employees.

The World's Augusta special of Tuesdaysays: The apologists of Mr. Blaine have been busy all day trying to justify his construction of the prohibitory smendment yesterday. He tried to explain at himself last night in a speech, in which the said he did not yole on the question because constructed near the hall, and several good speakers mounted it and kept the vast assemblage in good humor while Mr. Schuz's will day trying to justify his construction in good humor while Mr. Schuz's diddees of a vote on the prohibitor sine members yet a vote on the prohibitor sine did not vote on the question by shift in a speech, in which is address was made up of the representative English-speaking people of Milwaukee. The Ladies' Democratic Ciub, one hundred strong, occupied seats immediately in front of the speaker's platform. There were probably five hundred or six hundred Democrats in the audience. Robie was also a State issue, but he voted for it. His Probibition friends, like Neal Dow and Anson P. Siorrell, are ready enough to forgive him under the circumstances. They would have forgiven him almost as readily as if he had voted against the amendment, if it were evident to them that he would gain a political advantage thereby. Dimbetty is one of the cardinal virtues of the style of poli-tician which has grown up in this state of Maine. The party which supports Blaine here and keeps him in power is as bad as he is. It would follow him to any extremity and excuse him for every wrong. They as-sume that the evidence of every sin in him is a vite device of the enemy and would not be convinced by proof as plain as Holy Writ.

In Augusta he has built up a political system that is thoroughly illustrative of his character. He it was who made bribery at the poils a fine art, and who fastened upon the civil service of this State a set of bosses. and strikers whose chief work is to serve party ends in ways good or bad. All the political dirty work in Augusta is done by effice-holders. They are nearly all Prohibitionists, from Joe Manley, the eminent postmaster, down to the watchman at the State House, but will make a compact with a rum-seller in the twinkling of an eye. Some of the more richly-plumized etes got drunk when they are outside the state limits. Wr. Wanley knows this is and strikers whose chief work is to serve State limits. Mr. Manier knows this is tot a stinder. There are farty clerks in the post-office of the city of Augusta, the whote population of which is not eight thousand. This is about as many as are generally found in post-offices of cities having a hundred thousand inhabitants. These clerks are expected to do political

the mail in one hand and a commission in the other for whooping up voters who ask pey for their time and ratriotism; Ed. Barrows, who lives in the Fifth Ward, and State Committee vesterday. pey for their time and fauroussit, Ed.
Barrows, who lives in the Fifth Ward, and
who goes out by night and by day to bring
up the dirry birds who wait for the coming
of the soothing season like hungry cattle
who long for the spring-time and the green
grass; Jones Wade, who lives in the First
Ward, and who knows a good deal more
about making a bergain with a voter than
be does about attending to his own levitihe does about attending to his own legiti

mete business.

These chaps and others in the post-office

that the most flagrant outrages in the whole State were committed in his own city, where the voting population does not ex-cred 2,200. Talk of Copiah and Danville, of southern prescription of the negro, of any wrong or injustice to individual free-dom or the public welfare! FOUR HUNDRED PURCHASABLE VOTES.

I have said in other dispatches that the purchasable vote of this city numbers about 400. I have no doubt of the truthfulness of that statement. I have heard the testimony of dozens concerning these shameful briberies. I have seen the men who did the buying and the men who were bought, and know the prices paid. I confess that I could not have believed there was a place

The Computations.

The Heroid's Augusta special says: In a very intinate experience of political campaigns in various parts of the country for fifteen years past, one in a municipal contest which has since become historic because of the legal prosecutions for bribery that followed it, your correspondent has never seen such open, unblushing, arowed debauchery of the hallot as was exhibited in this Puritan city yesterday. From one end of the town to the other the talk was "money." You passed a group of rough-looking men on the street, and without taking the trouble to lower their voices they discussed how much each got for his vote, grumbling at the better luck of one over the other within sight of the polis. Within fifty feet of the polling-place, in Mr. Blaine's own ward, men were treated out of whiskey-bottles by political runners. It was a saturnalia of corruption.

I was not familiar enough with the influidual polities of the town to discriminate between the Democratic and Republican runners, but a comparison of the poll-books with a list of the corruptible voters prepared before the election shows that their names are to-day, in the great majority of instances, marked for Robie. Perhaps this result was due only to the fact that the Republican empaign-purse was the heavies, I have seen no reluctance to fight the devit with fire; but there are some two hundred Rerubhean office-holders in the city—one of these men were to be drawn upon, to say nothing of the enormous fund sent into the State.

If the same processes obtained elsewhere

THOUSANDS OF DISHONEST VOTERS. If the same processes obtained elsewhere in the State as in Augusta, some thousands of dishonest electors were richer when oright came by from \$5 to \$25 each. Three hundred and seventy names were on the corruptible list prepared in this city before the election. Robie's increased majority over that of two years ago is 328. I flad that some Catholic Democrat votes also are recorded for Robie. The Catholic priest here, the Rey. Father Murphy, voted for here, the Rev. Father Murphy, voted for him, the first Republican ticket he had ever cast. It is to be hoped that the fact did not influence his vote, but he has a brother employed in the Portland custom-house.

CHEFRING FOR CLEVELAND,

When a brass hand and torchlight pro-cession passed the New Age office on its way to Blaine's house last night the pro-cession stopped to give a derisive cheer. Instantly a crowd of Democrats gathered there, set up a great shout for Cleveland, and repeated it again and again until the procession disappeared. Evidently the 140cession disappeared. Evid Maine Democrats are unterrified.

Eright Democratic Prospects.

(New York Herald.)

Commissioner Hubert O. Thompson, speaking of the Maine election at Demo-cratic headquarters yesterday, said; "It was fair to presume that Mr. Blaine's candidate for Governor of Maine would have from 20,000 to 25,000. The National Demo-cratic Committee fook no steps to confest from 20,000 to 25,000. The National Demo-eratic Committee took no steps to contest the State. The smallness of the majorist following on the greatly decreased Repub-lican vote in Vermont, is an additional indi-

lican vote in Vermont, is an additional indi-cation of the strength of our party and of the Republican disaffection."

A. J. Galloway, of Goldsbore', member of the Democratic State Executive Commit-tic of North Carolina, said of the situation in that State: "We expect to considerably increase Vance's majority of 13,900. The Republicans have no real idea of earrying the State. All talk that they have any such expectation is more bray. We are better

State limits. Mr. Manley knows this is to a slunder. There are firsty clerks in the post-office of the city of Augusta, the whote population of which is not eight thousand. This is about as many as are generally found in post-offices of cities having a bradred thousand inhabitants. These clerks are expected to do politicated duty. The forty clerks of the post-offices of cities are forty political messengers, whom Boss are forty political messenge NOT MUCH OF A REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

State Committee vesterday.

A Tempouns county letter says: "Ever-thing in this county is working favorable of Cleveland and Hendricks, The St. Joh

for Cleveland and Hendricks, The St. John meeting held here has drawn quite a number of votes from the Republican party. The Republicans are all quiet, have nothing to say, and wear long faces; the smiles are confined to the Democrates:

A letter from Duchess county says:

"The Democrate ticket is well thought of in Pawling, not alone by Democrate, but by Republicans also. Albert J. Akin, president of the Pawling National Back, a Garfield elector and a staunch Republican, says openly that he shall vote for and support Cleveland and Hendricks, and an any open that the same to a man on an apport Gleveland and Hendricss, and here are twenty-five other Republicans in Pawling that estimate be bought that will to the same thing.

A letter from a town in Monroe county

MASONIC NOTICE,—The member of METROPOLITAN LODGS.
No. 1, A. F. and A. M., are requised to astend a stated communication of their lodgs at St. Allans Hall THIS (Thursday) EVE-618G, september 11th, at 7,900 lock.
All Baster Masons in good standing are invited to attend. A letter from a town in Monroe county says; "I don't know of a vote we are going a lose. The Prohibitionists claim forty to orty five votes in this town, and the Remailteans concede them twenty-five. We fon't lose a vote, Butler's stock is low, He will probably receive three votes. In 1880 Garfield's majority was 134. The Republicans do not look for more than half hat this fall." PICHMOND THEATRE-TO-NIGHT.

A Lewis county letter says: "In this town there are without any exazzeration from forty to lifty Independents and Stalwaits who will vote for Cleveland. An a joining town is good for twenty more, and other towns in proportion in our small

Virginia's Liectoral Vote in 1860. To the Editor of the Dispatch:

You said the other day that " in 1900 son of the electors chosen in Virginia voted for Bell and Everett, and the rest of them voted for Breckinridge and Lane." I su't that a misstatement? Without the record before me, I am quite confident that the entire vote of Virginia was east for Bell and

Voic of Virginia was taken by the Everett.

There were three electoral tickets: for Bell, for Douglas, and for Breckinridge. The popular vote given for the Douglas ticket was diverted from Breckinridge. H. D. IN THE WILD WEST AMONG THE IN-Predominant prices popular, Prices seems, Pox-sheet of Toestre.

ticket was diverted from Breckinridge; and the effect was that the Bell ticket had the popular vote by a small plurality; less, I think, then a thousand votes.

When the returns were canvassed it was found that some names on the Bell and some on the Breckinridge ticket were printed incorretly. John T. Thoraton was printed John J. Thornton, and James E. Kemper was printed James T. Kemper; and so of several others. And these unlucky gentlemen lost every vote of that sort. There were so many of these rejected votes that the Board of Canvassers decided that a part of the Bell electors and a part of the Breckinridge electors had been chosen by the people, and Goyand a part of the Breekintage electors had been chosen by the people, and Governor Letcher proclaimed that as the result, and summoned this mixed body of Democrats and Whites to the Capitor to east the vote of the State.

The Breekinridge men so declared to be among the chosen declined to profit by the marchy accidental advantage. The Bell marchy accidental advantage.

merely accidental advantage. electors assembled, organized the electoral college, and filled the vacancies with their rejected colleagues on the Bell tieket. And so the entire electoral vote of Virginia was

so the entire electoral voice of Virginia was cest for Bell and Everett.

I believe that Colonel Lamb, of Norfolk, had more voices than his district competi-tor on the Bell ticket. The latter was a northern man, and his name was "scratched" by so many Whig voters that Lamb got a majority over him, and was "scratched" by so many Whig voters that Lamb got a majority over bim, and was chosen fairly. It was said that his sickness, at the time of the assembling, prevented him from claiming his place in the college. At any rate, he did not get it.

This reminiscence of 1860 may teach a useful lesson to the Democrats of 1884. Their unscrupulous opponents will greedily avail themselves of every pretext to seize upon the vote of Virginia. Let the managers see to it that every ticket for Clevelsnd and Hendricks is printed correctly.

Our correspondent is right. Though several of the Breckinridge electors re-

DR. H. G. ECGERS. Veterinary Physician and Surgeor—a require graduate of veterinary science and medicine, London England. Offices, Marshall stacks, Third and Marshall streets, and 1701 cast Broad street. References, by permandon, from the leading horsemen of Englant and America. Instrumery for circuit diseases and innecess close ocity. I respectfully solicit the patronage of those parties having cases maltreated and descried by the veterinary pirates, or mose-DOCTORS.

se 11-115 ceived certificates of election, yet as Bell had a plurality of 358 in the State, he received all the votes under the circumstances BOOK AND JOB PRINTING NEATLY ING HOUSE. stated by "T," who was himself a Breckin-

Neel Dow this eventure to get his open the tents of Blame's not waiting for the prohibitory amendments, when the following conversation occurred:

"General, what is your opinion of Mr. Blaine's not voting for the amendments?"

"Oh, that is a subject on which I do not eare to falk."

"Why is that?"

"Well, you see, Mr. Blaine is very smart and wise. He probably looked the matter all over and decided as he thought."

"What effect will it have on the vote for Blaine in November?"

"I don't know. We temperance men in Maine have s peculiar work to perform. We stee isolated, as it were, and I do not want say anything that will go over the country."

"What will the temperance men do?

Will it make any difference in their, vote?"

"I don't know whether it will make any

HOT WEATHER-BLANKETS "What will the temperance men do?"
Will it make any difference in their vote?"
"I don't know whether it will make any
difference in Blaine's vote in November.
I don't know how the temperance men will
stand. I am like General, Grant. I have
nothing to say." GOING PAST. Cheapest Blankets to be found LEVY & DAVIST. e 11 YOUR CHOICE OF RUGS IN OUR LOWER WINDOW for \$1.25.

nothing to say." Did not Bisine tell you he would vote for the amendment?"
"No, he never told me he would vote

Mr. Munson, the head of the Good Tem-plar organization in Maine, says Mr. Dow distinctly stated in his office that Blaine was a tectotaler and would vote for the amendment. This was said in presence of

witnesses.

Wilnesses.

[World.editorlai.]

Just two mouths ago Neal Dow, the Prohibition Apostle of Maine, wrote a letter to a friend of the cause in New Jersey, in which he soid:

"Portland, July 13, 1834.

"Dear Sir.—I am Just home from the East, and find your note of the 11th. I have been constantly receiving letters like yours of inquiry about Mr. Biaine. My earliest answers were that he was not a testosler, but was a friend of Prohibition, and had done us good service many times; that he was also a friend to the proposed constitutional amendment. and will vote for it. I afterwards learned that he has been an abstainer for several years.

Next Dow?"

been an abstainer for several years.

"Very respectfully, NEAL Dow,"
Thus Mr. Blaine's friendship to the cause of Prohibition is established, Likewise his pledge to vote for the amendment.
When the test came he dodged the issue in the most cowardly way. He was an ab-stainer, indeed. What will be thought of this last exhibition of White-Feather

Mr. Blaine and Probibition.

Afthough there are some thousands of Republicans in a number of close States who dislike prohibition, there are many more thousands in all the States who detest cowardice. In a vain effort to consultate the former Mr. Blaine has frremediably disgusted the latter. In trying to avoid grazing the keel of his barque on Seysia he has run the craft high and dry on Charybdis. s.

If it was not a political question, but a

If it was not a political question, but a local matter, "belonging solely to the polled power of the State," why did not Citizen Blaine—not Candidate Blaine, but Blaine, the wealthy, influential, and deeply-interested citizen—vote on it? Such an act would not have been a national act, according to Mr. Blaine, but the act of a citizen of Maine on a question that had "been very properly set arated from the political contest."

The fact that Mr. Blaine has been "chosen by the Republican party as the representative of national issues," could have had no beering on a mere question of local policy. He might as well claim that any other act of a citizen, such as buying a horse or

citid d by the obligations file decided in presidential candidaty. If Mr. Blaine is alsolved or debatted from Iseal duties because he represents his party in national issues, why and he vate for Governor, for State senotors, for representatives in the State Legislature, and for country officers. The plain fact is that the "bolia," "brill lists," "aggressive," "dashing "Baine, of Maine, who has been a recognized champton of prohibition for thirty years, has made the fatai diunder of dodging this vote for lack of moral courage. In so doing Mr. Blaine has not cone listed a single enemy of prohibition—for they all know his record on this question—but has added disgust to their previous condemnation, while he has mortified and alienated manly men in every element and contingent of his following. It is speech would have been in order if he had we do as a citizen of Maine on the question presented, but it is worse than a failure as a defence of dodging.—Washington Post.

premotes the growth of the hair and renders it dark and glossy. It holds, in a liquid form, a large proportion of decoderized eccount oil, prepared expressly for this purpose. No other compound passesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suit the various conditions of the human hair. uman hair.

FAWYER - Died, Siturday, softember 6th ears.

- He was just and square in all his dealings, but his reward is sure.

Washington repersplease copy.

SEFFERS N-WARD DEMOCRATIC CLUB, RICHMOND, VA., September 11, 1884.

A MEETING OE THIS CLUB WILL A be held at Police Court THIS EVENING (Thursday) at \$15 o'clock. Full attendance ra-quested, and ray ray for accest two informations. A. I. I.C. 35 secretary. (FORDOR GIRS NAME, President.) so II-lit

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se 11-1t S. B. JACOBS, Setretary.

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